

**REMARKS:**

By the above amendment, Applicant have amended the title to emphasize the novelty of the invention. Applicant have re-written all claims to define the invention more particularly and distinctly so as to overcome the technical rejections and define the invention patentably over the prior art.

**Information Disclosure Statement (Office Action #3,#4)**

Applicant had prepared and enclosed the Information Disclosure Statement including a concise explanation of the relevance. A full text copy of the foreign reference cited is attached.

**Oath /Declaration (Office Action #5)**

Applicant had resubmitted an Oath / Declaration signed with postal office address.

**Specification Objections (Office Action #5)**

Following the instructions of the Office Action, applicant made corrections accordingly, therefore request withdrawal of these objections.

**Claim Rejections - 35 USC 112 (Office Action #6 through #22)**

Applicant request cancellation of the previously presented Claims 1 to 3, and request consideration of new Claims 4 to 6

**Claim Rejections - 35 USC 103 (Office Action #23 through #25)**

Applicant prepared this discussion for the present invention and its unobviousness over the references cited. Applicant requests consideration of the following 3 sections:

**1. Regarding independent claim 1 (Office Action #23)**

Even if Rennison et al. and Sakaguchi were to be combined in the manner proposed, the proposed combination would not show all of the novel physical features of the present invention.

Rennison et al.(US6154213A) and Sakaguchi (US4951033) do teach that "*it is also preferable to use a document splitting mechanism to decompose documents into parts*" and "*provide linguistics with chunks of plain text*" and "*The characters are classified into groups(G1)-(G20), each comprising eight characters.*".

These reference prior arts disclose document/word group arrangements to be virtually two dimensional, contents are located coplanar. A small quantity of characters as Sakaguchi discloses 20 groups "*each comprising eight characters*", there is no need to be involved with three dimensional structure with such a tiny storage. This is an inoperative reference. Rennison et al. does not mention the maximum capacity, the number of words their invention is able to handle.

Although, Rennison et al. mentions "*A group assigning means 2 can selectively assign the character groups per each of plural groups in batch processing*". The word "batch" is not clearly nor positively specify the physical arrangement of the groups, the metes and bounds are unclear. Applicant do not assume this "*batch processing*" explicitly discloses a three dimensional structure as the present invention strongly recites.

Rennison et al. and Sakaguchi implicitly or explicitly disclose the use of address for identifying their two dimensional character arrangement system. To advance to a fully addressed three dimensional system a multiplicity of steps of improvement required, that takes one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine other references beyond these two prior arts to generate a three dimensional structure with addresses assigned to all the essential elements. Furthermore, offering by this invention, the addressing system is independently operable in the absence of the cursor and the pointing device. Words/characters can be relocated, can be cross-reference searched, can be multiply listed. These are the advantages of this active address system.

This invention is capable to manage all Chinese words, both the simplified and the traditional forms, total number can be as much as 30 thousand words, which cannot be

handled by Sakaguchi's system, nor Rennison et al's.

Applicant request reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection.

**2. Regarding dependent claims 2 (Office Action #24)**

The novel physical features of the present invention produce new and unexpected results over the prior art references and hence are unobvious and patentable over these prior art references, or any combination thereof.

Rennison et al. teach "*To prevent too many unknown words in the KB, strict frequency thresholds are used before executing this pass*", "*Particularly when the frequency of inputting the character is relatively small or when the inputted characters may be small in number, a number of keys and complicated operation are not preferable*".

Reference prior art teaches using "*frequency thresholds*" to prevent "*too many unknown words in the KB*". It is similar to the concept of using hierarchy for storing words.

However, reference discloses no detail of the levels of the thresholds, discloses no detail of the margin of the thresholds, discloses no detail of a formula to determine the thresholds.

'Frequency thresholds' should be used actively, positively to determine the usage frequency of the words to maximize the convenience of the users. Clearly defining the metes and bounds, specifying the structure of the word organization, are necessary.

To determine the separation line for dividing the levels of usage priority as to set up the threshold tiers, as well as dividing various meaning groups for the word universe, one has to be familiar with the vocabulary as to know the language in certain degree, in the same time carrying some computing technology. This involves two or more ordinary skills.

The present invention clearly offers two word form storage structures, offers defined

usage priority tiers, offers multiple word meaning groups; each word storage page is clearly distinguished. These advantages result in a rapid word search, which is not any previous invention can be compared. The present invention offers relocation means, each essential content/word can be relocated to designated address of user's desire, which gives easy searching and fast accessing to the word storage universe. These new and unexpected results are the ability of applicant's system, which is vastly superior to that of either Rennison et al. and Sakaguchi, or any possible combination thereof.

Applicant request reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection.

### **3. Regarding dependent claims 3 (Office Action #25)**

Rennison et al. teach that "*The KB provides the fixed vocabulary of Concepts that are the possible labels for 'what a document is about'; it suggests the relevant basic-level terms to use as meaningful general categories to put documents in. The use of a fixed vocabulary is extremely valuable for indexing and retrieval systems, for it prevents arbitrary and inconsistent strings....*". This reference prior art discloses a possible method for searching words, which is to use the meaning of the words, such as use the word 'dog' to find words related to 'dog' as 'fox' and 'wolf'. But it does not teach the linguistic relation between these words, does not give an effective searching method.

There are relationship between Chinese words, some are logical, some are not. It is very complicated.

Here is a common misconception or mispractice that is adapting the traditional word searching method from a Chinese dictionary to modern word processing program.

The traditional way to search a word in a Chinese dictionary is following the orders of the orthodox radicals. It is often a very hectic process.

The prior art cited by applicant, CN#88103689 issued to HouYi-bin and Feng xiuzhen

by China, tried to solve this problem by using the radicals as the leads to search and locate the desired words. However, they simply adapted the concept of the traditional dictionary, listed all radicals( well exceed two hundreds) on one screen indiscriminatory.

For locating each word, a user has to search on one screen of radicals, then search on the next screen of all the words related to one of the radical.

Most of Chinese words are a combination of multiple radicals. A user has to determine or memorize which radical of the word is considered the leading radical by this orthodox method, before searching words under this radical.

This orthodox radical word arrangement principle has restrained the broad use of the traditional Chinese dictionary for centuries. Simply adapting it to the vocabulary arrangement for word processing will not work, causing the previous inventions failed the market success.

There are many inventions of this kind world wide have tried to attack this century old problem of searching Chinese words, even in this era of information technology, this problem has not been solved.

A "solution of long-felt and unsolved need". A technical or theoretical feasibility will have a great value, if it is capable to become a practical application for real use.

The present invention creates a most effective way to organize the word universe.

Desired words appear following the meaning of thinking of the user, a sequence of single windows delivers the words, a string of words entered to processing program with clicks following user's stream of thoughts. This is an important and significant advancing and solution to this century old problem.

Applicant request reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection.